

RECORD.

UNITED WE STAND.
DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. XI.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1831.

No. 357.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY BENJAMIN HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. All the paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and paid for by the post-office, are in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

THE TAX GATHERINGS will take place as follows: At Peter S. Clark's on the 4th July; at John Newland's on the 5th; at Murphy's on the 6th; at Gen. Albright's on the 7th; at John L. Ligon's on the 8th; at Michael Holt's on the 9th; at Peter L. Ray's on the 11th; at the Shallow Ford, James Cook's old residence on the 12th; at Chesley F. Paucett's on the 13th; at James Hutchinson's on the 14th; at Andrew W. Stanley's on the 15th; at George A. Meba's on the 16th; at Richardson Nichols's on the 18th; at Ransom M. Keel's on the 19th; at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th; at Sneed & Parker's store on the 21st; at Edward D. Wicks on the 22d; at Harris McRea's on the 23d; at Herndon's store on the 25th; at William Rhodes's on the 26th; at Charles H. H. on the 27th; at Charles W. Johnston's on the 28th, and at Burrows' check's on the 29th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the tax list in their respective districts, will attend for that purpose at the times and places above stated, and on that day is requested by the Sheriff to collect the taxes, and they are requested to collect the taxes, as he cannot nor will not extend indulgence neither to the rich nor the poor.

Thos D. Watts, Jr.
June 6. 81-

NORTH-CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONALIST. AND STATE RIGHTS' ADVOCATE.

"The Liberty of the Press—the Shield of Freedom—the Scourge of Tyrants."

WM. S. RANSO, AND WM. POTTER.

PROPOSE to publish in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, a political Newspaper, at the above title. They promise to give to the public an independent and consistent Republican state right's paper; one that will always support its principles and guard the truth; that will labor to further the views of the true friends to liberty and democracy. They will contend for the "Union" to the last support General Jackson for a re-election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and the political opinions of those who would advance his pretensions. They will oppose all intemperance in the construction of the "Constitution," that instrument by which the sovereignty of the state is secured, and our happy land so far saved from the direful influence of a grand, consolidated general government. Re-voicing the present tariff laws to be violently oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will use every exertion to effect their repeal. Though from their attachment to South Carolina, the proprietors of this paper sincerely sympathize and would gladly relieve its embarrassments, and on most points agree with the politics of that patriotic and talented state, yet they must oppose its doctrine of "Nullification," as it is a menace to the authority of the laws of their country, and their attachment to the Union, are too great to allow a coming though, and as a destructive sentiment. They have now candidly stated the outlines of their political creed, which they earnestly believe to be that of North Carolina generally. It is a melancholy fact, that the politics of this state are much misrepresented, and that she does not now, nor ever did, stand as high as she deserved to be elevated among her sister states. Fairly to represent her, to do justice to her talents, to foster her institutions—to bring forward her promising sons, and to give to her citizens correct statements, both of men and their principles, shall be the aim of the proprietors of this publication. They are sons of North Carolina, and are not ashamed of their birth, nor do they blush to own her as a parent. They wish only to elevate her to that station to which her territory, population, and her moral and physical resources, entitle her. They now call upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina—upon the friends of Republicanism and the advocates of State Rights, generally, for patronage. As intelligence is essential to our peculiar happy government, the "Constitutionalist" will be a useful paper to all classes of the community, viz: the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Physician, the Lawyer, the Divine.—to the Politician, highly interesting. The proceedings of Congress, important foreign news, well written essays, and the proceedings of the state legislatures, will fill its columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the editor, from which important and interesting extracts will be made.

Mr. Ransom (intending to retire from the business as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the Editorial department.—Mr. Potter will superintend the Press.

The first number of the "Constitutionalist" will appear as soon as one thousand subscribers shall have been obtained.

Persons having names on their lists, will please return them addressed to the Editors at Raleigh, by the first of August next.

May, 1831. 81-

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Repaired at reduce prices, and warranted to perform well.

THE subscriber having removed his shop into the house formerly occupied by David Kyle on Main street, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of business in his line, in the very best style; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage: Lemuel Lynch.

May 14. 78-6m

State of North Carolina.

Orange County.

Superior Court at L. March.

1831.

Emmett attachment, levied on a tract of land supposed to be the property of the defendant, containing 160 acres, more or less, in the town of Eno, situate in the lands of the State, Thomas Taylor, Jos. D. Hughes and Stephen Taylor, and Col. Joseph Allison and Dr. Edmund Strudwick examined as garnishers.

A judicial attachment, levied on 100 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the town of Hillsborough, Charles Phillips and others, whereon Geo. W. Burwin now resides.

It appearing to the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder three months, for them to appear at the next term of this court, on the second Monday in September next, and plead or demur to the attachment, or judgment will be given against them by default.

Test.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. \$6 50. 72-3m

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, wishes to sell his valuable plantation, lying in Orange county, two miles west of Trolling's bridge, on the main road leading from Hillsborough to Greensborough, in sight of New Providence Meeting House. The plantation contains three and four hundred acres; and has on it a large two story Dwelling House, well finished, partly new, with a good Barn, Stable, Sill House, Blacksmith's Shop, and all necessary buildings, with a large Apple Orchard of 1000 bearing trees, and a Peach Orchard of excellent fruit—these orchards never fail bearing. The place is high, healthy, and level, and has more good springs than is common, with fine meadows, and 70 or 80 acres of fresh land, very good. Those who wish to purchase will do well to call and view this farm, with the crop on it I will sell low.

William Holt.

June 13. 82-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to quit farming, offers for sale a Tract of land, lying on Cane Creek, in the county of Orange, six miles South of Hillsborough, adjoining the lands of William Morrow, Elias Williams and others, containing about two hundred and twenty acres. For fertility of soil this tract is not surpassed by any in the county.

There are about sixty or seventy acres of cleared land on the tract, more than half of which has been cleared within the last three years. There is on the plantation a good hewed log dwelling house, and the necessary out buildings for the accommodation of a family and the whole farm is in good repair, under good fences, &c. On the property is an excellent mill seat, where there formerly has been a mill, and a new one might be erected at a small expense. He will take bonds with good security, or young negroes in payment. Any person wishing to purchase land, would do well to call and see the premises, and make early application to the subscriber in Hillsborough.

James Clancey.

Hillsborough, May 9. 77-6m

LOTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE, that in pursuance of the authority vested in them by an act of the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, passed at the last session thereof, the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough will, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, proceed to sell the Common belonging to said town, lying west and north of the lots of said town, on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

This part of the common, before the day of sale, will be run off into sections of proper size, to be convenient for building lots. It contains a great many high and elegant spots, suitable for residences, and commands a full view of the Oconeechee mountains and a great part of the improved part of the town. It is the most healthy part of the town; convenient to the Male and Female Academies, now in full operation and highly celebrated; and a great portion of the ground is rich and fit for cultivation. To persons of the low country, who are desirous of a healthy situation and the advantages of first rate academies, this sale will afford an opportunity of locating themselves satisfactorily.

At the same time they will sell, on the same terms, a number of lots in the present surveyed part of the town.

By order of the Commissioners.

Geo. W. Bruce, T. Clerk.

February 22. 67-1ds

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims,
NO. 49 WALL-STREET.

New-York, January, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having claims, debts, inheritances, &c, payable or recoverable abroad, that this agency has established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Banks, &c, in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments, in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be considered thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered; when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any judge of a Court of Record, or other competent civil magistrate, municipal authority, or notary public; and the whole duly authenticated by the governor of the state or territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate foreign consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery in any part thereof respectively, will be received and efficiently attended to in behalf of American as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on mortgage of freehold property, or in the purchase of public securities of the United States, canal loans of the states of N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c, punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same, and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 9 Wall street, New York.

Arnon H. Palmer, Attorney.

March 33. 70-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

NOTICE is hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 15th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill master and court martial; and on the 16th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

G Jordan, Lieut. Col.

June 20. 83-

REVIVED.

THE establishment at Webb's Tilt Ham-mock, six miles east from Hillsborough, is revived. The establishment consists of a Blacksmith shop, with three first rate smiths; a Grist Mill, Oil Mill, Saw Mill, Wheat thrashing machine, and Wool Carding Machine. The subscribers hoping to receive considerable custom to their Carding Machine, have taken great pains and been at considerable expense, to prepare it for carding. Those who intend favoring us with their custom will do well to bring their wool in the early part of the season, as we do not intend running the machine when the weather becomes cool. Those who bring their wool nicely prepared for carding, may expect to receive nice rolls. We will card wool for 75 cents per pound cash, or 10 cents per pound credit, or for one fifth part of the wool. We will furnish oil for the greasing of wool gratis. A constant supply of Wagons, made by first rate workmen, and ironed off in the best manner, will be kept on hand for sale.

W. Piper & Co.

May 27. 80-

CHEAP

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

I HAVE just put into operation, at my mill, on Cane Creek, Orange county, a first rate double WOOL CARDING MACHINE, and will card wool for five cents a pound, or take the sixth pound tale. Next week I will have a picker in operation, which will open the wool so well that the cards will make much better rolls. The burrs and trash of all kinds must be picked out by hand; put one pound of grease for every ten pounds of wool. I prefer the grease brought to mix with the wool at the machine.

N. B. I have reduced the price from 8 to 5 cents per pound, which will be a saving of more than 50 per cent, to the people; therefore I hope to receive a portion of their patronage.

Wm. Lindley.

June 2d. 82-3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term. 1831.

Alexander Strain & others,

vs.

William D. Strain, adm'r.

& others.

Petition for distribution of the estate of Alexander Strain, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here, that David Stain, David Nelson and his wife Mary, George Tate and his wife Nancy, and Archibald Crutchfield and his wife Sally, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear before said court on the fourth Monday in August next at the court house in Hillsborough, and then and there file their answer to said petition, that judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the petition heard ex parte.

J. Taylor, c. c.

July 1. 82-



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

INDIAN CORN.

There is a singular beauty and propriety in the device of North Carolina, which represents Ceres, extending to our sons a rich swelling ear of royal Tuscarora.—Would, that we had been more faithful to our emblem! Indian corn in my opinion, as it was in that of a much better judge is really and truly the "king of vegetables." It is the most useful, and in the long run, I believe, has been found the most profitable crop ever cultivated. There is no want of any good thing where proper attention is paid to its culture in this country. It at once gives competency, and slowly but certainly assures wealth. Arthur Young remarks the same of its superiority in France, Spain, and noticed the plenty and happiness it diffused wherever cultivated, when he visited those countries in the year eighty seven. It is adapted to more soils, seasons and climate, produces more food for man and beast, makes a greater return to the soil, and is a better preparation for the succeeding crop than any other article that is cultivated. But it has been our great misfortune that cotton to a ruinous extent, has crowded corn out of its proper place and estimation, and surpassed a baneful erring supremacy over the business and practices of our farmers, whose erring cupidly and present wants have blinded them to their true and permanent interests.

I wish it not to be understood, that because I prefer Indian corn I would cultivate nothing else; but I would inculcate the idea that the whole routine of cropping should be pursued with a fixed and steady eye to the production of this. A rotation is necessary. The earth tires by the exertion to promote any one particular growth, as the muscles of the body do by any continued mode of exertion. A man cannot stand always upon one leg, nor can the earth produce always one kind of crop. We see what nature is disposed to do if left to herself. A field, that when in the forest state produced oaks, will, when exhausted by cropping and turned out, yield gums, persimmons, or pines. Perhaps I should say, that the earth contains a particular power for each production. One year it yields nourishment for corn, the next for wheat, or something else; and in due course of time the corn power is renovated and may be brought into play again.

I will suppose you to have bedded up your land in the fall or in the winter, or as early as you found practicable. The earlier done the better, for if after ploughing it has the benefit of a fortnight's freeze it pulverizes the earth more than two ploughings.

"He who will not plough in winter by reason of the cold," says Solomon, "shall beg in time of harvest and get nothing." The wise king of Israel was probably a good farmer, as well as a good builder, though we hear less of it. Well, you have bedded up your land; now plant as soon in the spring as you can, for though early planted corn grows slowly, may be pinched, gets the yellows, yet it is the most productive after all.

Later corn grows off better, makes a more showy appearance in the field, but it wants stamina, and the ears are comparatively few, small and light. Early corn therefore, if not too early to stand well, is the best of

all things considered. Unusually early corn may now and then make a difference in favor of late corn, for if that which is planted early roots in the ground or is killed, replanting to supply what is missing makes an unequal growth that never produces well.

If you are a lazy farmer, or what is about the same thing in effect, if your cot on grass is too large and the weeds and grass in consequence get the start of your work, you begin an uphill course that will likely keep you in a hard scuffle, and that not a gainful one, for the rest of the season. You will be rolling the stone of Sisiphus. Instead of driving your business your business will drive you. Prepare for planting then with all convenient haste. If grass and weeds have begun to show themselves, kill and bury them as well as you can, not by deep ploughing to disturb the bottom of your beds and awaken and rouse up the enemies interred there, as well as exhume the precious deposits you have made; but with a shallow, light furrow. Next open your drills with a deep strike of a trowel hoe, or double mould board plough.—Strike deep and plant low. Corn roots run horizontally, and if you plant near the top of the ridge, your crop will starve and perish for lack of food and moisture.—Mind this, and cheap precept will give you that which paid for in dear experience. When the great Virginia farmer first recommended the drill system, in my lame endeavors to pursue it, I planted too high on the ridge, lost my crop and then quarreled with Taylor for my own errors, as I suppose many others have done.

A double mould board plough is better than a single one, because it cuts more truly (a direct line being matter of some consequence,) and because it opens a wide furrow and places the grass and weed, which may have a threatening aspect, at a more agreeable distance. Go down to, or nearly down to your deposits, but not below it. One horse has not strength to open the furrow deep enough, nor steadiness of movement necessary to give it a uniform direction. You must have two horses, and if these work with the common double tree, they will, by compensating alternately for the ridge and furrow give a more zig-zag row than you will find it either pleasant or profitable to work after. The double tree most heretofore be five feet long, (equal to the width of the beds) to enable each horse to walk in a water furrow.

Drop your corn thick enough, making a liberal contribution for moles, partridges, black birds, and grub worms as well as an allowance for rot. I may probably at a future time provide a partial defence against some of these foes. It is better to be obliged to thin corn than to replant. A stalk from replanted seed may, as I have said, show well, but it is often barren. If it does not sink early enough to receive the falling pollen of the rest of the field, it will be very partially impregnated, or not at all, from its own floating and scanty farina. I suppose I need not say that the tassel is the male, and the silk the female part. Transplanting is better than replanting. For this purpose a part of a row now and then in a fertile place should be more thickly sown to furnish sets, and these may be transplanted at any time but best when the ground is moist and the sky overcast, observing to crop by a smooth cut, a good portion of the blades. If from any cause there is a delivency of one third of the necessary plants in a field, neither replant or transplant, but plough up at once and seed over again. By this means you save labor and avoid both an unequal and a grassy crop.

Marrying Daughters.—The Spaniards say, "at eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; at thirty to any body that will have her."

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.

This venerable patriot and revolutionary soldier, DIED at New York at a quarter past 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday the 4th of July. Thus have three Ex-Presidents of these United States, viz: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and James Monroe, yielded up their breath, full of honours, and rife with glory, on the birthday of American liberty!

We have thought it would be interesting to our readers upon this melancholy event to recall some particulars of the history of this illustrious citizen. For that purpose we have hastily thrown together the following list of his public employments and services. We add no comment of our own to the plain tale which such a series of labours and honours tells for itself to the hearts of Americans.

JAMES MONROE was born in the year 1759 in Westmoreland county, in the State of Virginia, on a plantation on the borders of the Potomac, of which his ancestors were the original patentees a century and a half ago. He was educated at William and Mary College, and entered as a cadet in the year 1775 into the 8th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Mercer, who was killed at Princeton. He was present at the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, and was with the vanguard in Washington's celebrated attack on Trenton. In this battle he received a ball through his left shoulder. He subsequently acted as a detachment in Lord Stirling's, and in that capacity served in the campaign of 1777-78, and distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1778 he resumed his studies, and commenced the study of the law under Mr. Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia. In 1780 he visited the Southern Army in the character of Military Commissioner.

In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and to the Executive Council of the state;—and in the next year was chosen a member of the old Congress, in which he served the constant term of three years. In 1787 he was again chosen a member of the state legislature, from Spotsylvania county, and in the next year, a member of the convention called to consider the new Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected to the senate of the United States, in which situation he acted until 1794, when he was appointed by General Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to France. In 1797 he was recalled, with an implied censure upon some of his acts, in reply to which he published his whole correspondence with his own government and that of France. Two years afterwards (in 1799) he was elected governor of Virginia, in which office he remained for the constitutional period of three years. His nomination to that office was made by Mr. Madison then a member of the legislature. Immediately after this term expired, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, Minister to France to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. As soon as the Louisiana treaty was formed he was translated to England as the successor to Mr. Rufus King. He arrived there in 1803, and in 1804 went to Spain with the same rank, associated with Mr. Charles Pinckney. After a stay of six months he returned to London, where he remained until 1808, when his foreign services terminated, and he returned home. He continued in private life until April 1840, when he was again chosen Governor of Virginia, and in the next year appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, which office he held until 1817. His election as President of the United States took place in that year, and in 1823, after serving two terms in that high station, his political life closed. It will be seen that with the exception of a few short intervals, he has spent forty nine years of his life in the public service.

Funeral of Ex-president Monroe.—We subjoin from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday an account of the funeral of the illustrious Monroe:

FUNERAL OF JAMES MONROE.

Our city has rarely, if ever, witnessed a more imposing spectacle, of the same solemn character, than was exhibited yesterday afternoon, when the last honours were paid to the remains of the illustrious Monroe. On no occasion, probably, have so many people been collected in the same space, selected for the ceremonies and the line of the procession. A decorous silence prevailed throughout the countless multitude which thronged the Park, the streets, windows, balconies and tops of the houses; and the funeral was conducted with singular precision and propriety in the due order of the arrangements while the music bells were tolling and minute guns firing, and melancholy music, excellently performed, regulated the slow march of the procession.

The stores were closed, and the dimly lit way by torches and candles, from the time when the cortège began, and we do not think the calculation in some of the morning papers exaggerated, that a number of the grand persons witnessed the funeral in whole or in part.

The Common Council and an escort of cavalry accompanied the body, with

the relatives and mourners, from the house of Mr. Governor, in Prince street, to the front of the City Hall, where it was placed on an elevated bier. At a little after 4 o'clock, William A. Duer, esq. President of Columbia College, delivered a brief address from a rostrum erected behind the bier, to a vast number of citizens assembled in the Park.

The body was carried in a hearse, covered with black cloth fringed with gold. From the centre panels, the National Flag hung reversed, and eight black feathers waved above the whole; the hearse was drawn by four black horses. On either side of the hearse, in open batouches, rode the pall bearers.

On arriving at the Marble Cemetery in Second street, the military took open order, and the body was deposited in a vault specially appropriated for the purpose. Three volleys were fired over the grave, and the different bodies composing the procession withdrew under the direction of the grand Marshal. It is said, with what truth we do not know, that the remains are to be removed to Virginia, in compliance with a wish expressed by the deceased. The funeral honours paid to him by the city of New York, were worthy of his memory and of the character of his metropolis.

For the Electors of Orange County

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this county, on the 5th July at Lindley's old store, the following persons, P. F. Perry, S. S. Jackson, Daniel Fucett, George Stafford, R. Freeman, Thomas Thompson, Elijah Pickard, Wm. Morrow, John Caruthers, James M'Pherson and Wm. Johnston, being a committee appointed to adopt measures calculated to call the attention of the people to the expediency and importance of removing the seat of government to Haywood, or if that should be found impracticable to Fayetteville, reported the following resolution, which was sanctioned by the meeting.

Resolved. That a letter be addressed to James Mebane, Esq. to solicit him to consent, if the objects of this meeting meet his approbation, to be brought before the people of Orange as a candidate for a seat in the Commons House of Assembly. Col. S. Child, being directed in pursuance of the above resolution, addressed to Mr. Mebane the following letter:—

Hillsborough, July 10th, 1831.

DEAR SIR, On the 5th instant, a meeting was held at Lindley's old store, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of attempting to remove the seat of Government to Haywood, and if that cannot be done to move it to Fayetteville. I was directed, by a committee appointed to consider this subject, to address you a letter, and to inquire whether the proceedings of this meeting concur with your views; and if so, whether you would consent to be brought out as a candidate in the Commons for the next Legislature. I wish to receive, on behalf of the committee, an answer from you immediately, as I intend to leave home very early on Monday morning, and would be glad to take your letter with me.

Very respectfully, yours &c.
SAMUEL CHILD.

In answer to the above, Mr. Mebane wrote as follows:—

Pleasant Retreat, July 11th, 1831.

DEAR SIR, Your unexpected letter, in behalf of the meeting held at Lindley's old store, has been received. And in it I have the honor to be informed, that you were requested to inquire, whether the proceedings of that meeting concur with my views; and if so, whether I could be got out as a candidate for the commons. I regret that, as you request an immediate reply, I have so little time to make out an answer to that highly honorable application. The want of time must be taken as an apology for the very brief and imperfect manner in which I speak of the subjects to which you have called my attention. As to removing the seat of government to one of the places you have mentioned, I believe it to be a subject in which we are all deeply interested. But however important and desirable it may be to the great part of our state, and especially to the counties lying on the Cape Fear river, it can never be accomplished without encountering very great difficulties. The place for the seat of government in N. C. having been fixed by the authority of the people in a convention, can be altered only by the same sovereign power. The eastern section of our state, for reasons generally known, has always been opposed to the calling of a convention. And, as they still have a majority of representatives in our General Assembly, it is reasonable to fear, that their former objections would again influence their conduct in relation to a convention. But the prospect of moving the seat of government, to a more eligible sit-

uation, might induce them to favor the calling of a convention—and could this be once effected, the moving of the seat of government would by no means be the only object of vital interest to our fellow-citizens of this state, which might be accomplished by this important measure—the constitution might be so amended, as to fix the representation of the state according to its population, and thereby diminish the influence of little counties. Such a measure, more than any thing else, in its ultimate effects, might put an end to the sectional and illiberal policy which has so unhappily prevailed in the councils of our state. I am therefore, sir, in favour of the objects of your meeting so far as they relate to the calling of a convention, and the removal of the seat of government.

As I have but a moment to write, I hope I will be excused from saying more on this subject at present. As to my name being held up before the people, it is, I admit, a subject of some difficulty and perplexity. Since the result of the last election, I have thought that I should perhaps never again be a candidate for a seat in either house of our General Assembly. It had been made evident, by the two last elections, that the people preferred the services of our late Senator to mine, and as a good republican I felt it my duty to submit patiently to the sovereign will of the majority and not become a candidate any more in opposition to that gentleman. And this year I saw a number of respectable men, candidates in the commons, and I had no doubt but that two of them might be selected, to whom our important rights and interests might be safely committed, and to whom a majority of the people would commit them, in preference to myself. Influenced by these, and other considerations, such as the deranged state of my domestic concerns, occasioned in part by having been partially engaged in superintending public matters from home, I have been for some months past peaceably and industriously employed in agricultural pursuits, and have had no opportunity to know any thing of the political desires of the people of our county. But were I persuaded that a majority of them, at this important crisis in our public affairs, desire to call me once more into their service, I could not withhold my consent; for I have always considered myself bound to serve the people of this county, in any place where they might prefer my services. But not having seen any one of those worthy friends, who have solicited me on the present occasion, I have no means of ascertaining whether they have sufficient reason to believe, that my services in the next legislature would be preferred, by a majority of the people, to those of the honorable gentlemen who are already candidates; and there are also other difficulties which present themselves to my view of this subject; one of which is, beginning to traverse the county, in the usual mode of electioneering; at this late period, when one third of the circuit is already completed; upon the whole, I must beg my friends to say, that I am not a candidate, unless they have good reason to believe that it is the desire of a very large portion of the citizens of this county. I beg leave, through you, sir, to make to the meeting you represent my sincere acknowledgements, for the distinguished honour they have done me by this evidence of their regard.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your very obedient and humble servant—
JAMES MEBAKE.

In addition to the above mentioned solicitation, Mr. Mebane, having been repeatedly and pressingly solicited from almost every other section of the county, has publicly declared himself a candidate in the commons, believing it to be the wishes of a very large portion of the people of this county.

COMMUNICATION.

An account of the exercises of the examination and commencement at Chapel Hill, N. C. and the impression made on the mind of a visitor.

(Addressed to the Editor.)

As no more competent person seems inclined to undertake the task, I have determined to give you, as nearly as possible, an account of the exercises of the examination and commencement at our University, and of the impressions made on my own mind by what passed under my observation.—As a native of North Carolina, and an alumnus of her University, I have, for many years, made it a point to attend the annual commencement of my 'alma mater,' whenever circumstances did not absolutely forbid it. The last, which was on the 23rd ult. was one of peculiar interest and unique character. You have both heard and read of the revival

of religion in that institution. A majority of the students had professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The report had gone abroad through the length and breadth of the land. The world heard it and wondered—the church heard it and rejoiced! Perhaps some who are well affected towards the Institution may fear; and probably such as are ill affected towards it, may hope to be able to show, that the state of excitement on religious subjects, which seemed, for several weeks previous to the commencement, to prevail in the minds of so large a proportion of the students, must necessarily have exerted an injurious influence on their literary progress. That the great interests of eternity, when brought seriously to bear on the human mind, do in no small measure engross its energies, and divert its activity from ordinary pursuits, the writer does not doubt. In the case before us, however, it is to be taken into consideration, that the season of revival had arrived—that previous reading had made the studies familiar and comparatively easy,—and that the routine of collegial duties was not at all relinquished. This may account for the fact, which might otherwise appear surprising, that the students passed as respectable an examination on this as on previous occasions.

I will not attempt to describe my feelings on witnessing the great change in the general demeanor of the students, and the aspect of things in and around the college. Suffice it to say that no one could behold the scene without acknowledging the agency of a supernatural arm.—I must give you an idea of the address before the two literary societies delivered on Wednesday forenoon by the Rev. William M. Green. The influence of the christian religion on the nations was the subject—a subject which at no previous commencement perhaps would have been relished by the great body of the students; but which the tone of religious feeling in the College, the intrinsic excellence of the theme itself, but especially the sacred office of the orator being considered, was certainly well selected. The speaker's whole soul was engrossed with his subject. His manner was, of course, impressive, and the large and promiscuous assemblage, which the occasion had brought together, followed him with untiring interest through an address of an hour and twenty minutes. The epithet *great* is perhaps not the proper one to be applied to the speech; but *good*—very good—was warmly, and I believe, universally awarded to it. I will not attempt an analysis, but beg leave barely to mention what seemed to me to be one of the happiest touches. After our attention had been directed to the map of the world, which the orator spread before us, and the veil which overhangs the 'lands of darkness and the shadow of death,' had been lifted up, 'till our hearts sickened and died within us at the prospect of moral and intellectual debasement, which marks, and has ever marked, the human family when enlightened by the sublime precepts of our holy religion, he pointed us to a fairer—brighter scene in the world's vast landscape. He described it in the glowing language of holy writ—as a bright spot on the world's checkered canvas, on which the 'Sun of righteousness' had arisen with healing under his wings, and exclaimed, with a pathos that thrilled every bosom: 'This is my own, my native land.' But I feel that I give a very inadequate idea either of the manner or the effect. It was one of those strokes of genuine eloquence, which every man feels, but few can describe.

Ten out of fourteen of the Senior class were converts to the christian faith; and you may well suppose that this would exert a characteristic influence on the exercises of the commencement. Such was the fact. There was a 'savour of religious sentiment in most of the orations, proving them the product of minds acknowledging the fear of God. This was a prominent feature of the valedictory address, which, by the way, was well conceived and handsomely delivered. The address to the venerable President, who, though in very delicate health, had rode up in time to hear the valedictory and confer the degrees, was particularly touching. It was the eloquent language of the heart; and none could witness, without sympathetic emotion, the silent tear trickling down the furrowed cheek of that patriot sage.

The scene, however, which to me was most overwhelmingly interesting, occurred on Thursday evening in the Chapel. I must premise that this night has, from time immemorial, been devoted by the students to hilarity. The three lower classes have heretofore regularly provided on this occasion a handsome entertainment, and given to the Senior class—now just graduated, and about to bid adieu to their associates—what they call a 'Commencement Ball.' The young and gay of the gentler sex, from the neighboring towns, have usually honored the occasion with their presence and the evening would pass in mirthful frolic and joyous festivity. But how changed the scene! no circle of youth collected to display to each other, in smiling thoughtlessness, the fascinating charms of graceful attitudes and elegant attire. A Chapel for a ball-room! The sacred desk for the card table! The hymn of praise for the

mirthful song! The solemn prayer for the oath profane! The warmth of Christian love and fraternal regard, for the cold formalities of worldly politeness, and the swelling exagérations of short-lived affection!—A peace of mind that surpasses all understanding, and joy in the Holy Ghost, for the troubled sea of unhalloved and unsubdued passion!

In a word, the crowded chapel felt that this was 'none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven.'—Before the preacher came, the voluntary song of sacred praise was rising to heaven from fifty youthful tongues, and preparing the audience for the sublimities of devotion. The ambassador of God, whose message had been delivered with so much success to this youthful throng, now ascended the pulpit, to deliver his parting admonitions to his spiritual children. But first he asks how this mighty change was effected. 'Has the pale horse of death' he asked, 'borne his paler rider into the ranks of the thoughtless and giddy, to prostrate with his fearful dart, the boldest, and frighten others into submission? No. The cold breath of this mighty conqueror could never kindle, in the human heart, this flame of love to God and man, nor his mortal weapon slay the enemy of that heart to holiness. Has it been done by the power of human eloquence, pouring its streams of melting pathos and mournful lamentation into the charmed ear, and exciting the tear of sympathy by tales of woe and sadness? Such tears would never melt the icy coldness of the human breast. Has it been by some mighty effort of human intellect, throwing itself into attitudes of grandeur and sublimity, and hurling, with unearthly power, the thunder of omnipotence upon the defenceless heads of an affrighted congregation, by whose imaginations, reason had been dethroned and the soul taken captive? We need not answer, no such effort has been made; and if it had, the stream of human eloquence might pour eternal fires on that rock—the human heart—but it would not melt for one, whose voice is the thunder note of eternity, hath sworn, in the ear of the universe, that his own hand shall bind the chains of darkness upon the wicked, and empty upon them the vials of his wrath, and yet the wicked shall remain impenitent? But it might be thought perhaps that a still more potent engine has been found—religious enthusiasm, arousing the gloomy passions of fiery youth, and urging them on to ungovernable wiliness? And it is granted that the machinery of fanaticism is sometimes mighty in its influence over man's dreams and visions—it is unearthly sounds and voices—its awful prophecies and its tremendous denunciations—its shrieks and groans—its weeping and wailing and unnatural laughter—its distortions, its faintings and prostrations—its deadly paleness and sudden reanimation—its eye rolling in fire towards an unseen heaven!—and the confounding jargon of its thousand tongues; some times seize upon the mind of man, and binding reason to the footstool of the monster, leave the soul to be crushed under the wheels of this pagan idol—this Juggernaut of Christian lands.' When the preacher blessed God that no such things had existed there; when he challenged infidelity or even Bigotry herself to point out the solitary victim of such delusion; when he declared that the simple truths of the bible, presented, not in the technical phrase of any theological system or denomination, but as they stand in God's holy book, had wrought this wondrous change at which we marvelled, we could not but yield our assent to the truth, that the 'gospel of Christ is the power of God, and the wisdom of God, unto salvation, to every one that believeth.' But I have run this a trifle too great length already, and can only say of the parting advice, that it was faithful, affectionate, well adapted to the occasion, and foreign from all attempt to excite animal feelings and sympathies. It was like the Apostle's counsel to Timothy, his own son in the faith.

When the address was ended, the pious part of the students arose and sung the Farewell Hymn (page 39th of the Christian Lyre.) Many of the company arose involuntarily, and stood erect in silent admiration. The music could not be called very good. But no person then felt disposed to criticize. The effect was altogether overwhelming. It was a scene to gladden the Christian's heart, and still the scoffer's tongue; for God was there.

When the congregation was dismissed, I heard one of the dignitaries of the state exclaim to a gentleman near him 'I can scarcely believe my own senses.' For my own part I could scarcely realize what my own eyes beheld; and such I think must have been the feelings of the large and respectable company which interest or curiosity had collected together.

'Thus saith the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'

POPE'S WILLOW.—The first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he planted it in his garden and it soon became a fine tree. From his stock, all the weeping willows in England and America originated.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, July 25.

We were not able to issue the Recorder last week, by reason of a mistake in receiving paper of too small a size.

Gov. Branch, a candidate for Congress from the Halifax district, has now no opposition; Mr. Bynum, his opponent, having declined, on account of the unkindness with which the Governor has been treated at Washington. Mr. B. is still thinking on the subject of exposing the secret causes of the breaking up of the late Cabinet.

Charles Carroll.—It is reported, that this venerable and only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is at present dangerously ill, and not expected to recover.

Hayti.—By the last accounts from Aux Cayes, we learn that the French residents at Hayti were in momentary expectation of receiving peremptory orders from President Boyer to leave the islands.

THOMSON'S SYSTEM, TRIAL, &c.

It will not, probably, be denied, that the giant of Samuel Thomson's materia medica, is the Lobelia inflata, Indian Tobacco or New England Puke Weed. Of this plant, or at least of its medicinal qualities, Thomson pretends to be the discoverer; that same Thomson, who, with all his agents, is so vociferous against the employment, as medicines, of all poisons as well vegetable as mineral. In this article we expect to prove, by evidence which the steam professors themselves will certainly not impeach, since they are always appealing to it, that Thomson is not the discoverer of the lobelia, and that lobelia is a deadly poison.

Doctor Barton, of Philadelphia, the professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, in his "Medical Botany," page 182, says, that in the year 1576 Father Plumier dedicated a genus of plants to Mathias de Lobel or de L'Obel, author of a history of plants; and this is the origin of the term Lobelia for the genus as it now stands. The discovery of this plant, therefore, happened upwards of 250 years ago! Of its qualities, and whether it is, or is not a poison, let us hear the learned professor himself, whom Thomson and his agents are so proud of, as a friend to their system:—

Medical properties of the Lobelia inflata; from Barton's Vegetable Materia Medica, Page 185-189.

"Lobelia inflata is decidedly one of the most active of our native vegetables. It might perhaps be said with truth, that the United States do not yield a plant of more powerful and unequivocal operation on the human system. And since poisons are generally, under judicious use, good medicines, the Indian tobacco (lobelia) seems to have an undoubted claim to a place in the materia medica. It is possessed of an emetic, sudorific, and powerful expectorant effect; but is chiefly remarkable for the first of these operations on the system."

"The first notice I can find in print of the medicinal virtues of Indian tobacco, (lobelia) is simply a brief remark by Stæpfl, that the root is astringent, and used in apoplexy. The next accounts we hear of it as a medicine are by Rev. Dr. Cutler, &c. Since the accounts of these gentlemen were published, the lobelia has gained admittance into our dispensaries, and Dr. Thatcher has given a long and satisfactory account of its virtues."

"Every portion of this species of lobelia is endowed with the same acrid, pungent, and finally nauseating taste. On chewing the root, the leaves, the stem, or one of the capsules, the first impression on the palate is not very decided; but on continuing the chewing, a sense of heat, or biting is perceived in the bark part of the tongue, and in the fauces. At this time the taste of the plant is similar to that of tobacco, seneka, or tartar emetic; but if the mastication be persevered in, slight giddiness and increase of saliva come on; and if the quantity of the article in the mouth be sufficient, and be swallowed, nausea and excessive vomiting supervene, succeeded by great relaxation of the muscles, perspiration, and prostration of strength. One or two capsules, in the recent state, will produce full vomiting in most persons. From this account, which is faithfully given from the relations of those who have taken the lobelia by my directions, as well as in part from my own feelings, it is evident, that it is very stimulating to the mouth and first passages. This, together with its subsequent effects when taken extensively, would indicate that it is considerably narcotick. It is manifest also from these effects,

that the plant is sufficiently deleterious to create dangerous consequences to the system; if administered without great caution. Not only horses and cattle have been supposed to be killed by eating it; but a remarkable instance of its deleterious effects on the system, is related in the Report of a Trial for murder of a NOTORIOUS EMPIRIC in Massachusetts (Thomson,) who used this lobelia to a pernicious extent as a nostrum. This daring and ignorant man is said to have usually prescribed, it, and frequently with impunity, in the dose of a common teaspoon full of the powdered seeds or leaves, and often repeated. If the medicine does not puke or evacuate powerfully, it frequently destroys the patient, and sometimes in five or six hours."

Thus speaks professor Barton; and so complimentary is he to the character and practice of Thomson!

William Rawle, esq. has put into my hands the Report of Thomson's Trial; and it may not be without a useful tendency to insert it here. In a medical and civil point of view it is equally interesting:—

COMMONWEALTH versus SAMUEL THOMSON.

"At the beginning of this term (Nov. 1809) the prisoner Thomson was indicted for the wilful murder of Ezra Lovett, jun. by giving him a poison called Lobelia, on the 9th day of January last, of which he died on the next day. On the 20th of December, at an adjournment of this term, the prisoner was tried for this offence, before the Chief Justice, and the Judges Sewall and Parker."

"On the trial it appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, sometime in the preceding December, came into Beverly, where the deceased then lived; announced himself as a physician; and professed an ability to cure all fevers, whether black, grey, green, or yellow; declaring that the country was much imposed upon by physicians; who were all wrong if he was right. He possessed several drugs, which he used as medicines, and to which he gave singular names. One he called coffee; another, well-my-grizzle; and a third, ram-cats. He had several patients in Beverly and Salem, previous to Monday the 2d of January, when the deceased, having been for several days confined to his house by a cold, requested that the prisoner might be sent for as a physician."

"He accordingly came, and ordered a large fire to be kindled to heat the room. He then placed the feet of the deceased, with his shoes off on a stove of hot coals, and wrapped him in a thick blanket, covering his head. In this situation he gave him a powder in water, which immediately puked him. Three minutes after he repeated the dose, which in about two minutes operated violently. He again repeated the dose, which in a short time operated with more violence. These doses were all given within the space of half an hour, the patient in the mean time drinking copiously of a warm decoction, called by the prisoner his coffee. The deceased, after puking, in which he brought up phlegm, but no food, was ordered to a warm bed, where he lay in a profuse sweat all night. Tuesday morning the deceased left his bed, and appeared to be comfortable, complaining only of debility; and in the afternoon he was visited by the prisoner, who administered two more of his emetic powders in succession, which puked the deceased, who, during the operation, drank of the prisoner's coffee, and complained of much distress. On Wednesday morning the prisoner came, and after causing the face and hands of the deceased to be washed with rum, ordered him to walk in the air, which he did for about 15 minutes. In the afternoon the prisoner gave him two more of his emetic powders, with draughts of his coffee. On Thursday the deceased appeared to be comfortable, but complained of great debility. In the afternoon the prisoner caused him to be again sweated, by placing him with another patient, over an iron pan, with vinegar heated by hot stones put into the vinegar, covering them at the same time with blankets. On Friday and Saturday the prisoner did not visit the deceased, who appeared comfortable, although complaining of increased debility. On Sunday morning, the debility increasing, the prisoner was sent for, and came in the afternoon, when he administered another of his emetic powders with his coffee, which puked the deceased, causing him much distress. On Monday he appeared comfortable, but with increasing weakness, until the evening; when the prisoner visited him, and administered another of his emetic powders; and in about 20 minutes repeated the dose. This

last dose did not operate. The prisoner then administered pearl-ash mixed with water, and afterward repeated his emetic potions. The deceased appeared to be in great distress, and said he was dying. The prisoner then asked him how far the medicine had got down. The deceased, laying his hand on his breast, answered here; on which the prisoner observed that the medicine would soon get down; and unscrew his navel; meaning, as was supposed by the hearers, that it would operate as a cathartick. Between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, the deceased lost his reason, and was seized with convulsion fits; two men being required to hold him in bed. After he was thus seized with convulsions, the prisoner got down his throat one or two doses more of his emetic powders; and remarked to the father of the deceased, that his son had got the hypos like the devil, but that his medicines would fetch him down; meaning, as the witness understood, that it would compose him."

"The next morning the regular physicians of the town were sent for; but the patient was so completely exhausted, that no relief could be given. The convulsions and the loss of reason continued, with some intervals, until Tuesday evening; when the deceased expired!"

"From the evidence it appeared, that the coffee administered was a decoction of marsh-mallows, mixed with the bark of bayberry bush, which was not supposed to have injured the deceased. But the powders, which the prisoner said he chiefly relied upon in his practice, was the pulverized plant (Lobelia) trivially called Indian tobacco. Doct. French of Salisbury testified, that this plant, with this name, was well known in his part of the country, where it was indigenous, for its emetic qualities; and that it was gathered and preserved by some families, to be used as an emetic, for which the roots, as well as the stalks and leaves were administered; and that four grains of the powder were a powerful puke. But a more minute description of this plant was given by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, who testified, that it was the Lobelia inflata of Linnaeus."

"The defence stated by the prisoner's counsel was, that he had, for several years, and in different places, pursued his practice with much success; and that the death of the deceased was unexpected, and could not be imputed to him as a crime. But as the court were satisfied, that the evidence produced, on the part of the commonwealth did not support the indictment, the prisoner was not put on his defence."

"Tyng's Reports. Our limits, will not allow us, a present, to give either the arguments of the counsel or the charge at length of the learned Chief Justice. Thomson was acquitted; not however honourably acquitted, nor because he was not believed to have killed Lovett; for the Chief Justice said, "there could be no reasonable doubt that the deceased lost his life by the unskilful treatment of the prisoner." He was acquitted solely because there was no evidence that he intended to kill his patient; and such intention, either expressed or implied, must have been proved, or there could not be a conviction for murder."

The solicitor-general strongly urged, since the indictment for murder had failed, "that the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter, because he rashly and presumptuously administered to the deceased a deleterious medicine, which, in his hands, by reason of his gross ignorance, became a DEADLY POISON."

"The prisoner's ignorance," the Court remarked, "is in this case very apparent. On any other ground, consistent with his innocence, it is not easy to conceive, that on Monday evening before the death, when the second dose of his very powerful emetic had failed to operate, through the extreme weakness of the deceased, he could expect a repetition of these fatal poisons would prove a cathartick, and relieve the patient; or that he could mistake convulsion fits, symptomatic of approaching death, for an hypochondriack affection."

"But on considering this point, the court were all of opinion, notwithstanding this ignorance, that if the prisoner acted with an honest intention and expectation of curing the deceased by this treatment, although death, unexpected by him, was the consequence, he was not guilty of manslaughter."

The Chief Justice thus concludes his charge to the jury, in the case of Thomson:—

"It is to be exceedingly lamented that people are so easily persuaded to put confidence in these itinerant quacks, and to trust their lives to

strangers without knowledge or experience. If this astonishing infatuation should continue, and men are found to yield to the impudent pretensions of ignorant empiricism, there seems to be no adequate remedy by a criminal prosecution, without the interference of the legislature, if the quack, however weak and presumptuous, should prescribe, with honest intentions and expectations of relieving his patient."

It may be necessary to remind our readers that the preceding quotations are all from Tyng's Massachusetts Term Reports, vol. VI. page 134, &c. a work of unquestionable authority.

We think it will now appear very manifest to every reader of the foregoing, that this Lobelia, or Indian tobacco, so much relied on by Thomson in his practice, and the discovery of which he absurdly claims as his own, is really not the most harmless and inoffensive thing in the world; and that, if it be not indeed a poisonous plant, it will be somewhat difficult to point out one that is. Yet Thomson and his agents habitually inveigh against the deleterious medicines used by regular physicians!

Our object, in laying before our readers the above extracts from the trial of Thomson, is by no means to call in question the character of that "quack," independently of his system. We concern ourselves less with persons than with things; and care more for the whole community than for any individual member of it. Neither Thomson himself, nor any of his agents in these parts, would have had cause, on account of our humble opposition, to apprehend the "craft to be in danger," if we did not conscientiously believe that it is the legitimate province of the Press to guard THE PEOPLE against every species of imposition; and especially against such, as, in the opinion of our wisest and best citizens, aims directly at human health and life.

In conclusion, we would particularly call the attention of the public to the mode of treatment which poor Lovett underwent from Thomson himself, that they may be able to determine which is more tolerable, the disease or the remedy. In this case, and probably in this case only, the law has rent asunder the veil of secrecy, and exhibited to the view of all, the Steam doctor and the Steam practice, in all their glory! Since the period of Thomson's trial, if his system have undergone any improvements, we are not apprized of the fact;—and if his agents are more worthy of the public confidence than their principal, it is equally unknown to us. Of this we are sure, that "men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles; and that from no corrupt fountain flows a pure and wholesome stream."

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th inst. Mr. Alexander S. J. Alton, to Miss Frances D. Yarbrough, daughter of David Yarbrough, esq.

DIED.

In this place, on the 15th inst. Mr. John Meredith Adams, aged 35 years.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the houses and lots whereon Charles Hughes lives No. 9 and the houses and lot whereon William H. Adams lives No. 25 in the town of Hillsborough, on Saturday 13th August next, by virtue of a deed of trust executed by William D. Murphy t. me, to secure a debt due Jonathan P. Sneed & co.

George M. Johnston, Trustee.
July 25th.

TO OWNERS OF MILLS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and constantly keeps, a very extensive assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS from No. 3 to 8, stamped with the ship anchor, said to be superior to any other stamp that is imported. He pledges himself to sell on as good or better terms than they can be had elsewhere. He also keeps VIRE suitable for Dutch Fans, Rolling Screens, and wire suitable for sifting meal, with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, &c.

Henry Humphreys,
Greensborough, Guilford county,
July 25th.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, now closing his business, offers for sale his house and lot situated on Churton Street in the town of Hillsborough. The house is quite new, and built in good style, and is particularly adapted for a Store. The lot on which it stands is 84 feet long by forty-one feet wide, well enclosed, and having on it an excellent stable and gig house. It will be sold low for cash, or on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

As he positively will not continue his business longer than four or five weeks, he requests such as stand indebted to him to close their accounts immediately, as he is not able to give any longer indulgence.

David Kyle.
July 4th

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

TO CARPENTERS & OTHERS.

WILL be let by Bill or to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at Gattie's old field, two miles north of Chapel Hill, on the new road leading from the Hill to Hillsborough, the building of a meeting House, thirty by forty feet. Further particulars will be made known on that day by the committee, who will meet at Jan. Gattie's near the premises.

Wm. Robson,
Thos. King,
C. W. Johnston, } Committee.
July 11th.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been disappointed in the first purchaser, again offers for sale the valuable plantation whereon he now lives, lying nineteen miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading to the High Rock in Rockingham; containing 2104 acres. There is sufficient cleared land to work four or five hands to advantage. There is on it a comfortable dwelling house, with other necessary buildings attached to it, two good barns, a distillery, and a cotton machine house ready to put a machine into operation, and an excellent well of water. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to apply immediately, as I will give a great bargain, for cash or a part credit.

George T. augett.

Orange County, June 27th.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 11th instant, a negro man by the name of BOB, of very dark complexion and about forty years old. It is probable said fellow may be lurking about Charles McCauley's, as he has a sister there. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars to anyone who will apprehend said fellow and deliver him to me, four miles east of Chapel Hill, or secure him so that I can get him again. I will also pay all reasonable expenses.

Christopher Barbee, Sen.

July 15th.

HILLSBOROUGH FALL RACES

WILL commence over the Hill borough course on Tuesday the 27th day September next; the following is the arrangement for each day's race.

1st day. 2 mile heats, 200 dollars. Entrance for 3 year old colts 3 entered, and subscription closed.

2nd day. 1 mile heats free for any thing, purse 150 dollars.

3d day. 2 mile heats, purse 250 dollars.

4th day. 3 mile heats, purse 350 dollars.

The money for each day's purse hung up at the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Secy.

July 21st.

GREAT POST STAKES AT BALTIMORE

THE Maryland Jockey Club entertain the hope that Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and the Carolinas, may enter the lists against New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia (already entered) for the great post stakes, to be run for, on the Central Course, at Baltimore, the last week in October next. It will be seen, by the last number of the Sporting Magazine, that there are already four subscribers—one in Pennsylvania, one in New York, and two in Virginia; and there will probably be several more. The distance is four miles and repeat, weight for age—the horse to be named at the post; each subscriber to put in \$500 p. or p. and the Club or Proprietor to add \$1000. The sum, therefore, already up is \$3000, and four subscribers more would make it \$5000. When to this sum is added the consideration, that the winner, if a stallion of good blood and appearance, would probably command \$5000 more on the spot, is it not worth the while of any gentleman, owner of a nag that can go his four miles under eight minutes, to bring him on? Are there not some such in the southern and western states? We will give our brother sportsmen fair play, a hearty welcome, and a ride on the rail road, in the bargain. The subscription for the post stakes will remain open until the 1st of September, and may be made by a letter addressed to J. S. Skinner.

Editor of the American Sporting Magazine and Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club.
July 25th.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrison's on the 4th of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 5th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

John Cheek, Major.

July 18th.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, desiring to close all his accounts, requests those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and make payment. And those having claims against him will be paid on presenting their accounts.

John Long.

Orange county, July 20th.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 13th of August, at the Dwelling House of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, (near 't'bright's post office,) a contract for building a Brick Academy, in a good plain substantial manner. A particular description of the building will be shown on the day of letting by the commissioners, and may be seen at the house of the Rev. Jesse Rankin, at any time for ten days previous to the letting.

W. Montgomery,
Jeremiah Holt,
Joseph Gibson,
Jesse Rankin, } Commissioners.
July 19th.

From the New York American.
TO MY SPECTACLES.

My trusty glasses! fain would I
(And truth the coloring shall supply)
 Your excellencies paint,
 You that ne'er told me aught untrue,
 Nor one unfaithful portrait drew,
 Nor falsified a single hue,
 Since first we were acquainted!
 But many a sorrow from my soul,
 And tear-drop from mine eye you stole,
 When, as with fairy wand,
 You bade before my marvelling eyes,
 All brighten'd and increas'd in size,
 Old Tyches' swarthy leagious rize,
 Beneath some Bard's command.
 And what were I without you aid?
 A knight without his battle blade;
 A lord without his house.
 Than I were far less incomplete!
 Black were to me that ample sheet,
 With truth and elegance replete
 The paper hight "the News!"
 Could I not read that scroll of state,
 The "Correspondence" of the great,
 Where, thorough many a line,
 The burthen of some score of leaves,
 As call each other "liars, thieves,"
 While Outs are laughing in their sleeves—
 Oh, what a loss were mine!
 What tho' my wrinkles you display,
 And my lank tresses scant and gray,
 And visage grim and pale,
 As o'er the toilet's glass I bend;
 Your frankness ne'er shall me offend,
 For 'tis the office of a friend
 To shew wherein we fail.
 Tho' somewhat given to magnify,
 In kindness to the sinking eye
 That would your lights obtain,
 You never give distorted views,
 Nor scatter green or yellow hues—
 Nor do those demon tints, the blues,
 Your perfect crystal's stain.
 Oh! might my mind resemble you—
 Be so transparent, pure, and true,
 So lucid and so bright!
 For it such glasses may I use,
 As will like you enlarge its views,
 Yet no deceptions tinge its sight!
 My tried and true, good night!

THE DEAD ENGINEER.

The following anecdote, strongly illustrative of eastern superstition and eastern tyranny, is related in the MS. of Bishop Heber's Journal. Some circumstances induced the editor to omit its publication, the principal of which was, that, as the king of Oude was then living, and was in the habit of making his aides-de-camp translate English books into Hindustanee for his information, she apprehended that the engineer, whose history it relates, might again fall under the power of the favorite. That fear having been removed by the king's death and the dismissal from power of Huksem Mendea, the prime minister, she no longer hesitates to relate it. "Many whimsical stories are current in Lucknow respecting the foibles and blindness of the king, and the rascality of his favorite. His fondness for mechanics was very great. In trying some experiments of this nature, he fell in with a Mussulman engineer of pleasing address and ready talent, as well as considerable though unimproved genius for such pursuits. The king took so much delight in conversing with this man, that the minister began to fear a rising competitor, as well knowing that the meanness of his own birth and functions had been no obstacle to his advancement. He therefore sent the engineer word, 'if he were wise to leave Lucknow.' The poor man did so, removed to a place about ten miles down the river, and set up a shop there. The king, on inquiring after his humble friend, was told that he was dead of cholera; ordered a gratuity to be sent to his widow and his children—and no more was said. During these last rains, however, the king sailed down the river in his brig of war, as far as the place where the new shop stood: he was struck with the different signs of neatness and ingenuity which he observed in passing—made his men draw into shore—and to his astonishment, saw the deceased engineer, who stood trembling, and with joined hands, to receive him. After a short explanation, he ordered him to come on board—returned to Lucknow—and calling the minister, asked him again if it were certain that such a man was dead. "Undoubtedly!" was the reply. 'I myself ascertained the fact and conveyed your majesty's bounty to the widow and children.' "Hur-umzada," said the king, bursting in a fury—"look there, and never see my face more!" The vizier turned round and saw how matters were circumstanced. With a terrible glance which the king could not see, but which spoke volumes to the poor engineer, he imposed silence on the

latter; then turning round again to his master, stopping his nose, and with many muttered exclamations of, 'God be merciful! Satan is strong! In the name of God, keep the devil from me!' he said,—'I hope your majesty has not touched the horrible object?'—'Touch him, said the king; the sight of him is enough to convince me of your rascality.' 'Istufirullah! said the favorite; and does not your majesty perceive the strong smell of a dead carcass?' The king still stormed; but his voice faltered, and curiosity and anxiety began to mingle with his indignation. 'It is certain, refuge of the world!' resumed the minister, 'that your majesty's late engineer, with whom be peace! is dead and buried; but your slave knoweth not who hath stolen his body from the grave, or what vampire it is who now inhabits it to the terror of all good Mussulmans. Good were it, that he were run through with a sword before your majesty's face, if it were not unlucky to shed blood in the auspicious presence. I pray your majesty dismiss us. I will see him conducted back to his grave; it may be that when that is opened, he may enter it again peaceably. The king, confused and agitated, knew not what to say or order. The attendants led the terrified mechanic out of the room; and the vizier, throwing him a purse, swore with a horrible oath, that if he did not put himself on the other side of the company's frontier before the next morning, if ever he trod the earth again, it should be as a vampire indeed!'

—This is I think, no bad specimen of the manner in which an absolute sovereign may be persuaded out of his own senses."

SPECTRAL APPEARANCE.

A patient of Dr. Gregory (a person, it is understood, of some rank) having requested the doctor's advice, made the following extraordinary statement of his complaint:

"I am in the habit, [said he] of dining at five, and exactly as the hour of six arrives, I am subject to the following painful visitation. The door of the room, even when I have been weak enough to bolt it, which I have sometimes done, flies wide open; an old hag, like one of those who haunted the heath of Forres, enters with a frowning and incensed countenance, comes strait up to me, with every demonstration of spite which could characterize her who haunted the merchant Abudah, in the Oriental tale; she rushes upon me, says something, but so hastily that cannot discover the purport, then strikes me a severe blow with her staff.—I fall from my chair in a swoon, which is of longer or shorter endurance. To the recurrence of this apparition I am daily subjected. And such is my new and singular complaint. The doctor immediately asked, whether his patient had invited any one to sit with him when he expected such a visitation. He was answered in the negative. The nature of the complaint, he said, was so singular, it was so likely to be imputed to fancy, or even to mental derangement, that he had shrunk from communicating the circumstance to any one.

"Then," said the doctor, "with your permission, I will dine with you to day, *tele-a-tele*, and we will see if your malignant old woman will venture to join our company." The patient accepted the proposal with hope and gratitude, for he had expected ridicule rather than sympathy. They met at dinner, and Dr. Gregory, who suspected some nervous disorder, exerted his powers of conversation, well known to be of the most varied and brilliant character, to keep the attention of his host engaged, and prevent him from thinking on the approach of the fated hour to which he was accustomed to look forward with so much terror. He succeeded in his purpose better than he had hoped. The hour of six came almost unnoticed, and it was hoped, might pass away without any evil consequences; but it was scarce a moment struck when the owner of the house exclaimed, in an alarmed voice, "The hag comes again!" and dropped back in his chair, in the way he had himself described. The physician caused him to be let blood, and satisfied himself that the periodical shocks of which his patient complained arose from a tendency to apoplexy.—*Sir Walter Scott's Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft.*

HABIT.

"If we cannot stop where we will, and who dares say we can stop and remain impassive to the goading of imperious Habit, why in the name of reason, virtue, and humanity, should

we ever consent to be guided by her?—especially when the utmost advantage that can be promised is an occasional forgetfulness of self—a perversion and debasement of the noble faculties of our nature. Let parents meditate this question profoundly; when they allow, and even teach their children to drink wine from the glass, sip the few drops left in that of their guest, or, because the little things are puny and delicate, measure them out an allowance of weak brandy and water, or porter. Let them reflect on the consequence of attempting to overcome the natural timidity and awkwardness of youth, by persuasions to drink the health of this lady, and that gentleman, or to toast the political chief, or celebrated wit of the day. Would they see pictured before them, with more than mimic power, the scenes which by a neglect of this caution, they are preparing the future man to act, they have but to step to the window opening to the street or highway, and they will see a figure reeling along in all the decrepitude of age, without its harmlessness—the sport of the idle and the pity of the thoughtful—in fine a confirmed drunkard.

A GENEROUS SINGER AND A GENEROUS TAILOR.

Farinelli, the Italian opera singer, whose voice and abilities seem to have surpassed the limits of all anterior vocal excellence, having ordered a superb suit of clothes for a gala at court, when the tailor brought it home, he asked him for his bill. "I have made no bill, sir," says the tailor, "nor ever shall make one. Instead of money," continued he, "I have a favour to beg. I know that what I want is invaluable, and only fit for monarchs; but, since I have had the honor to work for a person of whom every one speaks with rapture, all the payment I shall require will be a song." Farinelli tried in vain to prevail on the tailor to take his money. At length, after a long debate, giving way to the humble entreaties of the tradesman, and flattered perhaps more by the singularity of the adventure than by all the applause he had hitherto received, he took him into his music room, and sung to him some of his brilliant airs, taking pleasure in the astonishment of his ravished hearer: and the more he seemed surprised and affected, the more Farinelli exerted himself in every species of excellence: When he had done, the tailor overcame with ecstacy, thanked him in the most rapturous and grateful manner, and prepared to retire. "No," said Farinelli, "I am a little proud; and it is from that circumstance that I have acquired some small degree of superiority over other singers, I have given way to your weakness, it is but fair that in your turn you should indulge me in mine." and taking out his purse, he insisted on his receiving a sum amounting to nearly double the worth of the suit of clothes.

REPLY TO THE REMARK, "YOU MUST HAVE SOME TIME TO KILL."

"Kill! kill! time!—Oh, dear! no," replied Archibald; "You know nothing about the matter. Time travels too fast by half to please me; I should like to clip the old scoundrel's pinions. The complaints which I have heard, occasionally, of time passing away so slowly, *ennui*, and what not, are to me miraculous. Time seems to travel at such a deuce of a rate, that there is no keeping pace with him. The days are too short by half, so are the nights; so are the weeks, the months and the years. I can scarcely get to bed before it's time to get up; and I haven't been up but a little time apparently before it's time to go to bed. I can but barely peep at the Gazette, or any matter of similar interest in the papers, and swallow an anchovy-sandwich, and a couple of cups of coffee, when it's time to be at the countinghouse. By the time I have read the letters, given a few directions, it's time to be in a hundred places; before I can reach the last of them, it's time to be on 'change; I don't speak to half the people there, to whom I have something to say, before its time to reply to correspondents; and my letters are scarcely written before it's post and dinner time. Farewell, business!—but then there's no time for enjoyment; dinner, wine, coffee, supper, and punch follow in such rapid succession, actually treading on each other's heels, that there's no time to be comfortable at either of them. It's the same in bed: a man must sleep fast or time will get the start of him, and business be behind-hand an hour or two, and every thing in disorder next morning. If I ac-

cept a bill for a couple of months, it's due before I can well whistle; my warehouse rents are enormous; and, upon my conscience, Lady-day and her three sisters introduce themselves to my notice at intervals so barely perceptible, that the skirt of one of the old barridan's garments has scarcely disappeared before in frounce another. It's just as bad with the fire-insurances, and a thousand other things, little matters as well as great. A man can scarcely pick his teeth before he's hungry again. The seasons are drawn by race-horses; my family has barely settled at home after a trip to Buxton, Brussels or elsewhere, before summer comes round, and Mrs. H. pines for fresh air and an excursion cheque again. I can scarcely recover the drain made on my current capital, by portioning one daughter, before another shoots up from a child to a woman; and Jack This or Tom——'s father wants to know if I mean to give her the same as her sister. It's wonderful how a man gets through so much in the short space of life; he must be prepared for everything, when, egad? there's no time for anything.—[Three courses and a Desert.]

Female Friends.—We have remarked that, as the ground of general truth, the females of the society of Friends are more intelligent than any other class; and we attribute this to the fact, that their time is not spent in finding out new fashions, or in altering dresses, or inquiring how Miss Such-a-one's bonnet is trimmed, but in improving their minds and fitting themselves to be useful members of society; to fill stations of high and uncompro-mising respectability.

A new System of Practice.

I N 1832, being solemnly impressed with a view of the awful situation of the fallen race of Adam's posterity, both soul and body, after viewing the great contrast between the purity of God and my own imperfections, lest I should injure the cause, I shrank from this imprecation, and gave my consent of mind to act agreeable to my impressions respecting the solemn consequences that our country was laboring under respecting the treatment of diseases, believing that herbs of our own soil are best adapted to our constitution. Aided by divine influence I prepared a System of Medicine of articles the product of our own soil; and from these impressions in a great degree, was forced into practice in 1825. In 1830 I purchased one of Dr. S. Thompson's patents of Dr. John Allen of Hillsborough; and after perusing its contents I think highly of his system; but believing that the medical information that I had received was from the influence of Jehovah, and the great manner in which it had been blest, I could not reconcile it to my feelings to lay it aside. I have been called on in all cases of Fevers common in our section, Cancers, Tetters, Cholics, Dropsy, and all kind of Female complaints. Strong symptoms of Consumption have been removed; but if a Consumption is seated I don't say that I can remove it by medicine; but with God all things are possible. I have never charged but one dollar a visit, except I go over ten miles. I am under feeling obligations to attend to every application by day or night, in my power. I have attended on from 100 to 146 per year, and the present year 247. I have never refused one application. I have never given a patient out, and but one has ever died under my care since I commenced practice.* The Lord has made known his power in blessing the feeble labours of the unworthy dust.

* I take the liberty of communicating to the reader the case of Samuel Ware, of this county, the patient that died under my care. He had been in a dropsical state for some years; was laboring on his farm, and being very warm, went to a creek and took a large drink of the water, swelled his stomach and bowels, was immediately confined to his bed. In about six days I was called on to attend him. His bowels were bursted, and a hole bursted through his groin that let out the contents thereof. When he would receive nourishment into his stomach, it immediately passed out at the hole in his groin. I applied medicine to prevent a mortification, and he lived twenty seven days. He was entirely reconciled to the will of God, and while racked with acute pain, in the agonies of death, he often broke out in exclamations of joy that he was about to bid a final farewell to all sorrow, and take his flight to the paradisaical world above the starry mansions. I have great reason to hope and believe his soul was received by angels and borne through the untraced paths of the ethereal blue to the celestial climes of unallured repose.

James Raney,
Orange county, 7 miles from Hillsborough,
on the road leading to Raleigh.
July 25th: 87-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or account, to Cain & Moore, Stephen Moore & Co. or to Stephen Moore, are respectfully invited to call and settle with Stephen Moore, who may be found at his old stand.

P. S. The subscriber expects to have on hand a regular supply of country tanned LEATHER, which will be sold for cash, only.

Stephen Moore.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM F. STRUDWICK & Co. having purchased out the stock of Stephen Moore, intend carrying on the business in the same house, Cain's corner. They will keep on hand a constant supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
which will be sold low for cash, or on a short
credit to punctual customers. They will
shortly receive a supply of new goods.
They invite all who want good bargains to
call and examine for themselves.

March 15. 70—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, on
the 1st of July, 1831.

A
Thomas J. Anderson
Thos. Alston
Nathan L. Atwater
Wm. Allen

B
Wm. Bowie
Joshua Berry
James M. Bullock
Maj. Genl. Bird
Miss Betsey F. Barker
John F. Boon
John Butler
James Brown
James Bishop
George W. Bruce
Persons Berry
Robert Berry
William Brinkley

C
Reuben Carler
William Cumings
Wm. Cain jr.
Sam. Childs
Miss Martha A. Copeland
John Carr Hatter
Miss Martha Caldwell
James Cheek sen.
Samuel Cole sen. 2
William Crabtree sen.
Thos. Carrington
Thos. Cates
Elijah Couch
James Crabree
George Copley
John Cato
Miss Rachel Clifton

D
Charles E. Davis
Moore Danil
Robert Davis
Adam Douglass

E
George Evans
Miss Mary F. Ellis
E. Eatis 2

F
William Foster
Doc. Thos. J. Faddis
Mrs. Alcey Flenton
Bish. Faucett

G
James Garrett
Moses Guess
William Gattis
John L. Gay
James B. Green

H
Charles Harries
Thos. Hutchins
Wm. Holt esq 2
David W. Henderson
Thos. W. Holden
M. L. Hammonds
Nathaniel Hicks
John Huntington
Robert Hancock
Gray Hucksby
Davis Hicks
Wm. Huntington
Thos. Holloway

J
Levi Jackson

K
Daniel Johnson
Jacob Jackson
Miss Sally G. Jones
James Jones
Wm. Inscore
Jacob H. Jeffers
Isabella Johnson
Susan Jackson
Anderson Jackson

L
Wm. Kirkland
T. J. Kron

M
Miss Caroline S. Long
2
Robert Lindsey
Jesse Lewis
Doc. John Lambeth

N
Mrs. Jane McKee
John McKerrill
Levin Moore
Stephen Merckins
George W. Morrow
Miss Sophia Mitchell
Stephen Moore
Owen Omerly

P
Loften Pratt
Amber Phipps
Gurdan Price
William Fries
Miss Temperance Frimrose
Thos. Poeler

R
John Rabeary
Jacob Riley
Miss Eliza Roberson

S
Joel Reynolds
George Rogers
James Ramey
John C. Rhoads.

T
J. B. Smith
Gerard Smith
Wm. Scarlett
Thos. Sikes
Harbert Sims
Thos. Stanfield
Joseph Stephens
Doc. Oak r Sug
High Sheriff
Sarah E. Stark
John Steet

U
J. Turner
David Turner
Rev. Henry Truesdell

V
Joseph A. Whitaker
James F. Warren
Stephen Williams
Levi Whiting
Wilson Watson
Thos. D. Watts 2
Doc. H. F. Ware
James Y. Williams
John Ward
James Williams
Andrew Watson
John Workman
David Webb

R. L. Cook, P. M.

State of North Carolina,
Orange County

It is ordered by the Court, that in future the Civil Docket be taken up peremptorily on Monday, and try, or continue as the causes are called until Tuesday night; that on Wednesday morning the State Docket be taken up and continued until all the cases be disposed of; that all ca. sa. bonds taken by the Sheriff or Constables, under the act of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors be returned and disposed of on the first day of the Term; and that public notice be given of these rules.

Test,
J. Taylor, Clerk
July 11. 6

FOR SALE

THAT valuable and handsomely situated farm in the Hawfields, on the road from Hillsborough to Greensborough, whereon the late Wm. D. Murphy resided, called the Campbell place. It contains between 800 and 1000 acres, with an elegant two story house, well finished, with ten rooms and eight fire places, and with all necessary out houses, it is well watered with springs. The plantation is in good order, lies well for improvement, and has plenty of timber. This situation would be a very desirable summer residence; or would suit a gentleman with a large family who is fond of farming and a country life; and is admirably calculated for a house of entertainment, being 15 miles from Hillsborough and 27 from Greensborough. A man and his wife, who understand keeping a good house of entertainment, could not fail to do well with such a situation, as an abundance of provisions may be raised on the plantation. The present crop can be had if desired. A bargain may be had, and payment made accommodating, if applied for before 1st October next. Apply to either

J. P. Sneed,
or
James Webb.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good BACON; and also
WHISKEY by the barrel.
Josiah Turner & Co.
84—3w

WILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE summer session of this institution will
 commence on the 14th day of July 1831.
 Tuition from \$10 to \$15 per session, board from
 \$8 to \$10 per month.
 William Mercer Green.

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having commenced the Cabinet business in the house where Joseph Marshall formerly lived, next door above the Union Hotel, beg leave to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in the best workmanlike manner, and will despatch work at the shortest notice and in the neatest style.

Findley & Faucett.
June 22d. 84—